

Card index



In the card index, you can find a list of selected cards as well as interesting facts about every species, landscape, and discovery that appear on them. It is also a nature journal, where you can note the places and dates of your observations.

common name

scientific name

interesting fact

place and date
of observation

S01-S04	Geotrupes stercorarius	<i>Geotrupes stercorarius</i>	When rolling a ball, dung beetles know where they are going because they use the type and intensity of light to orient themselves in space.	
S01-S04	Large white (larvae)	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	The caterpillars of the large white are known mainly for feeding on cabbage, but they also feed on other plants of the brassicaceae such as mustard, radish and nasturtium.	
A01	Seven-spotted ladybug	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	The seven-spotted ladybug is poisonous, which protects it from attacks from other insects and birds. The poisons are collected from eating aphids that accumulate toxins in their bodies from plants.	
A02	Great green bush-cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>	The characteristic chirping sound is caused by the cricket rubbing its front wings together. The chirping of the cricket scares away the competition and attracts mates.	
A03	Large-leaved linden	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	You can make tea from linden flowers, baskets from the phloem, and the wood is used in sculpture and construction.	
A04	Peacock butterfly (larvae)	<i>Aglais io</i>	The caterpillars of the Peacock butterfly change color over time. They are light green after hatching from eggs, then after 2-3 weeks they turn black.	
A05	Grove snail	<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i>	There is a great variety in terms of shell color among the grove snails. Scientists have been conducting research on the impact of climate change on the colors of grove snails' shells.	
A06	White goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Chenopodium album has healing properties, but it is easy to over-consume it which leads to poisoning.	
A07	Denseflower mullein	<i>Verbascum densiflorum</i>	Denseflower mullein is a very resilient plant. It can grow on nutrient-poor soil and is frost resistant.	
A08	Old World swallowtail (larvae)	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	The larva of the swallowtail is referred to by entomologists as the most beautiful caterpillar due to its characteristic coloration.	
A09	Spurge hawk-moth (larvae)	<i>Hyles euphorbiae</i>	The caterpillars of this butterfly often forage in groups on euphorbia plants (sometimes several dozen larvae per plant). In an emergency, the caterpillar spits green saliva at the intruder, which is poisonous like the sap of the euphorbia plant.	
A10	Firebug	<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i>	Representatives of this species have wings developed to varying degrees, from regressed to fully developed.	
A11	Green shield bug	<i>Palomena prasina</i>	The green shield bug feeds on raspberry and blackberry juices. After it eats, the fruits become unpleasant in taste.	
A12	Garden tiger moth (larvae)	<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden tiger moth caterpillars are extremely hairy.	
A13	European beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	In the past, books were bound with beech wood covers. The English word "book" and the German "buch" are both derived from the name of this tree.	
A14	Silver-washed fritillary (larvae)	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Female silver-washed fritillaries lay their eggs in tree bark crevices in July. As soon as they hatch from the eggs, the caterpillars of the butterfly eat their shells and hibernate. They wake up in spring and feed on violets, and then raspberries.	
A15	Common frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Frogs of this species are able to change their sex (females can change into males).	
A16	European ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	According to many mythologies, ash is either a tree of divine origin or one with magical properties. The Slavs believed that burying the deceased in an ash coffin would provide them with peace and would guarantee that the dead wouldn't come back as ghosts.	
A17	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	In the past, powdered horse chestnut seeds were used as a detergent. Currently this use of horse chestnut seeds is gaining in popularity again.	
A18	Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	According to old beliefs, birch protected against evil spirits. Cradles were made with birch wood to protect newborns from evil spells.	



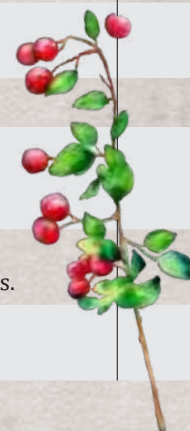
A19	Pale giant horse-fly	<i>Tabanus bovinus</i>	Male horse-flies are herbivores. Females, apart from plants, feed on the blood of farm animals and will sometimes also attack humans. Their bites are very painful and carry the danger of infectious diseases or parasites.
A20	Housefly	<i>Musca domestica</i>	The adult form of the housefly lives for only a month. In this short time, the female can lay over a thousand eggs.
A21	Common green lacewing	<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i>	<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i> inhabits forests and trees near human settlements. Their larvae eat garden pests in large scales – aphids, spider mites, psylloidea and tortrix moth larvae.
A22	Nicrophorus vespilloides	<i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i>	<i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i> is closely connected with carrion. Not only does it eat carrion, it also lays its eggs in the dead meat. Larvae develop in carrion buried by the <i>Nicrophorus vespilloides</i> .
A23	Persian walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	The leaves and green shells of walnuts produce a brown dye that is often used to enhance the color of dark hair.
A24	Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine has one of the longest roots among the conifers. The roots can reach up to 3 meters, which allows the pine to stay in the soil on difficult terrain such as gravel and sand.
A25	Striped millipede	<i>Ommatoiulus sabulosus</i>	In the face of danger, a millipede curls into a spiral ball, with its head always in the center. It can also defend itself with the help of glands that secrete a poisonous liquid.
A26	Puss moth (larvae)	<i>Cerura vinula</i>	The caterpillar of puss moths can shoot formic acid in an emergency.
A27	Sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	The sessile oak was worshiped by Celtic people. To this day, it is the national tree of Ireland, Wales, and Cornwall.
A28	Poecilus lepidus	<i>Poecilus lepidus</i>	Members of this species can have very different coloration. There are red, purple, blue and green insects.
A29	Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Contrary to popular belief, the slow-worm is not a snake but a legless lizard.
A30	Tree grayling (larvae)	<i>Hipparchia statilinus</i>	The tree grayling caterpillars are distinguished by the fact that they forage only at night, and their food is grass.
A31	Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass snakes are non-poisonous and harmless to humans. You can recognize them by their characteristic yellow spots behind the temples.
A32	Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Due to its antifungal and antibacterial properties, juniper has been used in herbal medicine by many cultures.
A33	Common spadefoot toad	<i>Pelobates fuscus</i>	Common spadefoot toads spend their days in burrows dug in the ground.
A34	Myrmeleon formicarius (larvae)	<i>Myrmeleon formicarius</i>	The larvae of the Myrmeleon formicarius as a part of their hunt, hide in the funnels they dug in the ground and where their victims fall into. In order for the victims to fall into the trap faster, Myrmeleon formicarius often throw grains of sand at them, causing the ground to slide.
A35	Batozonellus lacertida	<i>Batozonellus lacertida</i>	The female Batozonellus lacertida hunt for big spiders. When they notice a spider, they attack it immediately and paralyze it with their stings. Immobilized, but still alive, the victim is transported to a place suitable for establishing a nest.
A36	Sand lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Like many other lizard species, the sand lizard can shed its tail in an emergency, which later grows back. The new tail is usually smaller than the shed tail.
A37	Black morel	<i>Morchella conica</i>	Black morel is often found in wood yards. While it is edible, it can easily be confused with the poisonous <i>Gyromitra esculenta</i> .
A38	Scarlet tiger moth (larvae)	<i>Callimorpha dominula</i>	Female scarlet tiger moths release the same pheromones as female cinnabar moths, which means that males must have a different way of recognizing females from their species.
A39	Orange tip (larvae)	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	The orange tip caterpillars feed mainly on plants of the brassicaceae, such as cuckooflower.
A40	European tree frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>	Tree frogs were once thought to be able to predict the weather because it was noticed that they perched in tall tree branches in sunny weather and low ones in cloudy weather. The reason for this phenomenon is the behavior of insects depending on the prevailing weather conditions that the tree frogs feed upon.



A41	Field elm	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Without human intervention, field elm trees cross-pollinate with wych elm, creating a species called dutch elm.
A42	Bird cherry	<i>Padus avium</i>	Starlings like to eat bird cherry fruits. They ripen at the same time as cherries, so gardeners can protect their cherries from starlings by planting bird cherry trees around them, which are of greater interest to starlings.
A43	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	The white willow has a strongly developed root system, which is why it is often planted to prevent landslides.
A44	Golden chanterelle	<i>Cantharellus cibarius</i>	<i>Cantharellus cibarius</i> are naturally kosher mushrooms (allowed in traditional Jewish cuisine) because they are incredibly resistant to attacks by insects.
A45	Common blue butterfly (larvae)	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	The female common blue butterfly can lay eggs on leaves, shoots, or flowers of the host plant. It often chooses clovers for this purpose.
B01	European roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	Rollers can nest in areas inhabited by humans. They are not even disturbed by busy roads.
B02	Eurasian hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Young hoopoes scare off their attackers with a smelly liquid. Thus, the hoopoe's nest may smell unpleasant.
B03	Common house martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Martins live in even the most urbanized areas; their nests can be found on the balconies of apartment blocks.
B04	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	The Latin name of goldcrest "regulus" means small king and supposedly comes from the yellow stripe on the bird's head that resembles a crown.
B05	Common blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbirds are known for their loud mating songs, in which they recreate the sounds heard before. It's been observed that city dwelling blackbirds recreate ringtones from cell phones.
B06	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	The great spotted woodpecker has replaced singing with the rhythmic beating of tree bark. The songs provide information about the occupied territory and help with attracting a mate.
B07	Hazel dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	The hazel dormouse is incredibly agile. It can hang from stems and branches with its head pointing toward the ground, holding on only with its back legs and insuring itself with just its tail.
B08	Siberian flying squirrel	<i>Pteromys volans</i>	The Siberian flying squirrel is the only European flying squirrel. It can glide thanks to a fold of skin that extends on the sides of the body between the front and back legs.
B09	Northern birch mouse	<i>Sicista betulina</i>	The northern birch mouse is an able climber due to its prehensile tail, which is uses by wrapping it around the blades of grass and branches.
B10	European mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>	Moles do not hibernate. Before the onset of winter, they accumulate supplies of insects and earthworms, which they maim so they cannot escape.
B11	Edible dormouse	<i>Glis glis</i>	The edible dormouse derives its name from the Romans, who considered it a delicacy.
B12	Yellow-necked mouse	<i>Apodemus flavicollis</i>	Yellow-necked mice mainly feed on plants and insects, but do sometimes hunt larger prey like chicks.
B13	European rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbits dig underground tunnels where they nest and hide from threats.
B14	Chapman's blue	<i>Polyommatus thersites</i>	The caterpillars of this butterfly produce a secretion that is food for ants. Ants protect the caterpillars in exchange for the secretion.
B15	Apollo	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	The wings of most butterflies are covered by scales with multi-colored dust. The Apollo butterfly has almost no scales on its wings, so it leaves no dust behind.
B16	Peacock butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>	The peacock butterfly is one of the longest-living butterflies. It can live up to 11 months, while most butterflies have a lifespan of about 2-3 weeks. This is possible due to the fact that the nymph spends the winter in an adult form, not larval, as is the case with most butterflies.
B17	European hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>	Hornets sometimes build nests in nesting boxes built for birds. Sometimes the two species will share the room together.



B18	Western honey bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	It is estimated that about 1/3 of products consumed by humans are directly or indirectly dependent on pollination by insects.
B19	Tree beehive		Honey hunting is an old form of forest beekeeping where primitive beehives in holes scooped out of logs or trees' are used for bee breeding.
B20	European green lizard	<i>Lacerta viridis</i>	During mating season, the male's dewlap turns blue. Before starting a battle for a female, the males present their dewlaps by raising their heads to show their opponent their strength.
B21	Roman snail	<i>Helix pomatia</i>	While Roman snails hibernate, the opening of the shell is closed off with a hardened mucus.
B22	Wood cauliflower	<i>Sparassis crispa</i>	Wood cauliflower is edible and tastes like nuts.
B23	Honey fungus	<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey fungus is a parasitic fungus. It grows on dead and living trees, producing mycelial cords under the bark that can reach underground and grow through the roots into neighboring trees.
B24	Round-leaf sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved sundew grow in nitrogen-poor peat bogs. It replenishes nitrogen deficiencies by consuming insects.
B25	Scotch heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	As heather is an extremely acid-loving plant and always grows in acidic and poor soils, it is considered a bioindicator for such soils.
B26	White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	The belief that a four-leaf clover brings good luck comes from Ireland. However, it is not easy to find one – it is estimated that for every 5,000 three-leaf clovers there is only 1 four-leaf clover.
B27	Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Rosehips are used in the production of jams, juices, and syrups. Rose flower petals are used to make rose preserves, which is an aromatic addition to tea.
B28	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Also known as mountain ash, birds play an important part in the spreading of its seeds. They do not digest the seeds in its fruit, and therefore spread the seeds far and wide in their droppings.
B29	Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common hawthorn fruits are edible and often used for medicinal purposes, and for the production of preserves and tinctures. Hawthorn wine is used to couple other fruit wines.
B30	European blueberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Dyes were obtained from the leaves and fruits of blueberry. The blue and black fruit dyes can be used as ink. Like rowan, it is a bird-seeding species.
B31	Campanula alpina	<i>Campanula alpina</i>	<i>Campanula alpina</i> is only found in the Alps and Carpathians. It is a species adapted to the high mountain environment.
B32	Lone tree in the distance in the meadow		A lone tree in a field is often distinguished by their decorative qualities, for example its structure.
B33	Fire salamander	<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	In ancient times it was believed that salamanders were born and lived in fire.
B34	European viper	<i>Vipera berus</i>	Vipers, as a rule, do not attack people. They bite as a last resort when there is no way to escape. They are useful to humans, often eating animals considered to be pests.
B35	Bicolored shrew	<i>Crocidura leucodon</i>	Bicolored shrews are very voracious. They are also aggressive.
B36	Wild boar (cub)	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	The boar is the ancestor of the domestic pig. It was domesticated about 11,000 years ago.
B37	German cockroach	<i>Blatella germanica</i>	A cockroach is a synanthropic animal, that is, it has adapted to life in an environment transformed by humans. It is extremely resilient. They can survive up to a month without food and is very resistant to radioactive radiation.
B38	Tree grayling	<i>Hipparchia statilinus</i>	This species is associated with coastal and inland dunes, exposed sand in the middle of pine forests, moors, and sandy fallow lands. It is often found in Mediterranean countries.
B39	Cloudberry	<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>	Cloudberry are common in Scandinavia. Its fruits are edible and very tasty – cloudberry dessert is added to each annual banquet organized on the occasion of the Nobel Prize.



B40	Goldenrod crab spider	<i>Misumena vatia</i>	The goldenrod crab spider can adjust its color to the flower on which it is waiting for its victim. It does not weave a web, but jumps at its victims by surprise, paralyzing them and injecting venom.
B41	Small eggar (cocoon)	<i>Eriogaster lanestris</i>	The cocoon is a special fibrous structure used by insects to protect against adverse environmental conditions or as a hunting net. The caterpillars of the small eggar species form cocoons that provide shelter for them during pupation.
B42	Striped field mouse	<i>Apodemus agrarius</i>	The teeth of the striped field mouse are always sharp. They wear off faster on the inside, where they are not covered with hard enamel.
B43	Timberman beetle	<i>Acanthocinus aedilis</i>	The male's antennae are five times longer than his body. The female's antennae are twice as long as her body.
B44	Silver-washed fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	The sex of a silver-washed fritillary can be determined by the pattern on its wings. Male wings have distinctive stripes.
B45	Parasol mushroom	<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>	When gathering mushrooms, parasol mushroom can be easily mistaken as the poisonous death cap mushroom.
C01	West European hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	A typical representative of this species has about 5,000 spikes on its back.
C02	Eurasian red squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	The long tail serves the squirrel's balance and keeps it warm when asleep.
C03	Garden bumblebee	<i>Bombus hortorum</i>	The garden bumblebee has a very long tongue, which allows it to draw nectar from deep flowers that other insects cannot access.
C04	Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Wolves are monogamous herd animals that form strong social bonds. The pack usually consists of a breeding pair and individuals related to them. Only the breeding pair reproduce, and their offspring are looked after by the whole pack.
C05	Red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Sometimes, due to the increased melanin content, silver foxes occur within this species.
C06	Beech marten	<i>Martes foina</i>	The beech marten lives in close company with humans, taking advantage of the easy availability of food: farmed poultry, rodents, and waste.
C07	European badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	During hibernation, the badger uses up the fat stored during the summer season. It can lose up to 7 kg of weight while sleeping.
C08	Domestic cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	Whiskers are an important organ for a cat, helping it orient itself in space and determine the width of aisles.
C09	Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Ravens can combine elements of previously acquired knowledge to solve new problems.
C10	Eurasian collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	The collared dove lives in towns and less built-up areas, such as villages. It is not skittish of people.
C11	Common starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starlings can imitate various sounds and weave them into their songs. Supposedly, Mozart had a tamed starling who could sing a fragment of his 17 th Piano Concerto in G major.
C12	Common crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	The characteristic sound that the crane makes is called a clangor.
C13	Common pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Male pheasants have colorful plumage, while female pheasants have gray and brown plumage, which blends with the surroundings.
C14	Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Birds of this species build their own nests or take over the nests of other birds.
C15	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrels can hover in place in the air, adjusting their speed to the speed of the wind.
C16	Northern hawk-owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	The northern hawk-owl can spot prey from a distance of approximately 800 meters.
C17	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	The falcon only hunts for victims in motion. It falls on its victim by diving from a great height and hits it in one of the wings, knocking it towards the ground.



C18	Old World swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	The front legs of the swallowtail are covered with hairs on which pollen settles. The butterfly carries pollen between flowers, contributing to the pollination of plants.
C19	Great peacock moth	<i>Saturnia pyri</i>	The great peacock moth is the largest butterfly in Europe. Its wingspan can reach up to 16 cm.
C20	Butterfly net		Butterfly wings themselves are colorless. The colorful patterns are created by the scales that cover them. With even the slightest touch, the scale can rub off, creating discoloration.
C21	Mushrooms and fruit on a piece of handkerchief		Mushrooms should be picked by cutting the stem close to the ground or by gently twisting it. It is also important to cover the place where the mushroom has been harvested with mulch, to protect the mycelium.
C22	Penny bun	<i>Boletus edulis</i>	The penny bun's mycelium can be transmitted by animals (insects in particular) and thus the fungus can occupy new locations.
C23	Landscape with a doe		A herd of deer is led by the most experienced female.
C24	Landscape with a village		The open-air museum is an ethnographic museum, in which monuments of folk architecture are displayed.
C25	Swamp in the forest		The specific conditions in the wetlands make the marshes a real mine of knowledge. Time and time again, preserved animals and even human remains from thousands of years ago have been found in them.
C26	Landscape with a bird of prey		In the past, owls were used in falconry, and this technique is still quite popular. However, it is a special branch of falconry that requires specialist knowledge, because owls hunt at night and mainly rely on their hearing.
C27	Forester's lodge in the backwoods		A forester is a person who looks after the forest. They manage, organize and supervise work in the field of forest management, including nursery, forest protection and use.
C28	Forest wilderness		In the old Slavic regions it was a place in the depths of the forest associated with the worship of a deity, a place to hold councils, or considered the seat of evil spirits.
C29	Landscape with a rainbow		A rainbow is formed by the splitting of sunlight in a drop of water. The effect of this phenomenon is the decomposition of white light into a multi-colored spectrum.
C30	Landscape with a tree in the meadow		Trees can be very long-lived. In China, there are ginkgo biloba trees that are about 3,500 years old.
C31	Dune		Most dunes are characterized by the asymmetry of the slopes. Moving dunes are created when sand slides and the tops of the dunes move with the wind.
C32	Common hamster	<i>Cricetus cricetus</i>	The European wild hamster stores supplies underground. It collects food in its large cheeks, takes it to an underground burrow and stores it for the winter. A hamster needs about 1–1.5 kg of food to survive the winter.
C33	Western capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	During one of the phases of performing its mating song, the capercaillie stops responding to external stimuli.
C34	Eurasian lynx	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Lynxes lead a solitary life and rarely meet outside the mating season.
C35	Ermine	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	The color of the fur of an ermine depends on the season. It is brown in summer and white in winter.
C36	A tree in the ravine		Loess ravines are ideal places to observe complex tree root systems. The roots of the trees are exposed as a result of the erosion of the side walls of the ravines, while preventing them from being damaged.
C37	European ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	Ground squirrels spend most of their lives in hibernation. Females sleep longer than males.
C38	Praying mantis	<i>Mantis religiosa</i>	The front legs of the praying mantis are transformed into a grasping organ with an extremely strong grip, from which even a grasshopper cannot break.
C39	Loess ravine		The loess ravine is formed as the result of water washing away loess (a dusty layer of soil), creating attractive places for hiking.



C40	Black elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elderberry is widely used in folk and herbal medicine. The infusion of flowers is given for colds, and the inflorescences are used to make syrups. The plant, however, does not have any scientifically proven healing effect.
C41	Crocus scepusiensis	<i>Crocus scepusiensis</i>	The stigma of the pistil of <i>Crocus scepusiensis</i> contains an orange dye, which was used to color clothes and culinary dishes. The dried pistil becomes a valuable spice.
C42	Common mushroom	<i>Agaricus bisporus</i>	Common mushroom contains a substance called monomethylhydrazine, which is a component in rocket fuel.
C43	Hummingbird hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	While consuming flower nectar, the hummingbird hawk-moth hangs in the air similar to a hummingbird.
C44	Northern white-cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	The entire plant is poisonous due to the content of compounds called thujones. At the same time, thujone-containing essential oils of northern white-cedar have a healing effect and are intended for external use.
C45	Sulphur polypore	<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	A tree attacked by this fungus rots within a few years.
D01	Wooden thatched hut		Masovian peasants commonly whitened their homes with white or light blue lime. Houses whitened blue were often decorated with white floral and geometric ornaments covering the entire walls.
D02	A hut with a hipped thatched roof		The hip roof was probably the most primeval form of Slavic roofs. A gable roof evolved from it.
D03	A thatched cottage with a log structure		The log construction is one of the oldest forms of construction. The length of the building depends on the height of the trees used.
D04	Wattle and daub cottage		Wattle and daub – a variation of frame structure – has vertical columns in the corners and walls of buildings, which form the actual skeleton of the building. Horizontal and oblique beams were nailed to them for reinforcement. Next to the skeleton, the basic building element was bars twisted with straw ropes and covered with clay.
D05	The arcaded house		The arcade protects the entrance from rain, snow and wind. It is also used to pull bags from the wagon into the granary. Corner arcades are created after adding a chamber or a pigsty.
D06	Upper lusatian house		In the upper lusatian construction, the roof rested on columns which were added from the outside to the quoin build walls.
D07	Well		According to folk beliefs, the wells – as they led deep into the earth, towards darkness – were considered to be roads connecting the world of the living with the world of the drowned and evil powers, so people avoided looking into them.
D08	A bench and a pergola with flowers		Pergolas are not a new idea, they were built in the Middle Ages.
D09	Shed		Wood is easily accessible, light, airy and provides good heat insulation. This is the perfect material for building a shed.
D10	Chopped firewood		In order for the wood to burn well, it is necessary to ensure that it is well dried. At the same time, the wood should be stored in a place that allows air circulation to protect it from rotting.
D11	Drying room for herbs		Modern pharmacy has its roots in herbal medicine. Even now, products of plant origin are used in the production of drugs.



D12	Knife	The knife is an extremely old invention, the origins of which date back to the distant ancestor of <i>Homo sapiens: Homo habilis. Homo habilis</i> , who inhabited the Earth from 2.5 million to one million years ago, used primitive cutting tools.
D13	Ocarina	The ocarina is most often made of clay or porcelain.
D14	Map	In the 16 th century Gerardus Mercator placed the mythical Atlas on the cover of a map collection. Since then, the collection of maps has been called an atlas.
D15	Old, rusty key	Keys are a common heraldic motif. The most famous example of the use of keys is the coat of arms of the Vatican.
D16	Box	Products of folk art usually combine functional and artistic elements. Decorated sartorial products, ceramics, pottery, carpentry and blacksmith products are often found.
D17	Cow bell	Percussion instrument used in music belonging to various genres, such as classical music, salsa, rock and heavy metal, derive from the shepherd's bell.
D18	Floral wreath	Traditionally, on Kupala Night, wreaths were thrown in the water and predictions about the future were made based on their movement. It was a bad sign if the wreath would get entangled in the rushes or if it would sink.
D19	Horseshoe	Horseshoes were unknown in antiquity. The horses' hooves were covered with various types of leather or woven sandals that would wear out quickly. The oldest metal horseshoes found by archaeologists come from Celtic mounds.
D20	A horse on wheels	Horses have been one of the most popular toy motifs since antiquity.
D21	Decorative root	The roots of trees can be used artistically to create furniture, flower pots, sculptures or braids.
D22	Landscape with poppies	In folklore, poppy was considered an intermediary plant between life and sleep or death. It was scattered on the thresholds of houses and around the graves of the dead, so that their souls would not wander.
D23	Landscape with an orchard	Eating apples with the skin is healthier. Always wash them thoroughly before eating.
D24	Landscape with willows	Willow shoots are used for weaving wicker baskets.
D25	Landscape with a field	Landscape authors often use warm and more saturated colors in the foreground and cool and lighter shades in the background to create the illusion of depth.
D26	Landscape with a road	The sides of roads are planted with trees to protect travelers from sun, wind and snow.
D27	Landscape with a flower meadow	Flower meadows are an alternative to lawns, requiring less care and at the same time are environmentally friendly – they can be inhabited by many species of animals.
D28	Landscape with a road and a fence	The road has very rich symbolism. It can refer to, among other things, a person's entire life, their life choices or personal development. Common phrases referring to the symbolic meaning of the road can be found in many languages. The road is also a motif widely used in art.
D29	Hilly landscape	The formation of natural peaks has various causes, including slides, erosion or uneven melting of continental glaciers.
D30	Landscape with an inn	It has been observed that courts were held in former taverns and inns.
D31	Landscape with a mill	Modern wind farms are technologically derived from old wind mills.



D32	Landscape with a scarecrow	A folk belief states that birds are afraid of the color blue, therefore scarecrows are often dressed in clothes of this color.
D33	Landscape with forest and mushrooms	Fungi play a very important role in the ecosystem because they contribute to the decomposition of plant debris on a large scale, which enables the circulation of matter in nature.
D34	Feeder	When planning the location of the feeder, make sure that predators, such as cats, cannot access it.
D35	Colorful feathers	In many bird species, males are more colorfully feathered than females.
D36	Beehives	Pure honey without admixtures never goes bad. The oldest edible honey found is around 5,000 years old.
D37	House with flowery ivy	Some species of vines can grow even on smooth surfaces such as glass.
D38	House with grapevines	Grapes are poisonous to dogs. The seeds are especially harmful.
D39	Rowan necklace	As red was considered a protective color, rowan was planted in some parts of Europe to scare away witches.
D40	Brick house	After dismantling a brick building, the same brick can be used to build another building.
D41	Lead toy soldier	Lead toy soldiers have lost their popularity in mass sales in favor of plastic toys, but remain popular with collectors and enthusiasts. Some of them cast their own soldiers from a mixture of lead and tin, but this is an occupation that requires great caution, because it is easy to burn yourself, and lead oxides are poisonous.
D42	Small stone bridge	Although the stone arch was not a Roman invention (it was already used in the Middle East), the Romans were the first to use it on a large scale, and some Roman bridges and aqueducts have survived to this day.
D43	Composter	Many factors influence the quality of the compost. It is important to break up the elements, avoiding the addition of chemically treated plants and animal manure to the compost as they may contain dangerous bacteria.
D44	Dovecote	Using a selective breeding method, pigeon breeders have created many breeds that differ in terms of body shape, structure, color of the feathers, and the sound they make.
D45	Picnic arbor	In ancient Egypt, garden arbors, where meals were eaten, were popular.





T01	Białowiecki Park Narodowy (Poland)	The last fragments of lowland primeval forests in Europe are located in the Białowiecki Park Narodowy.
T02	Parc national de la Vanoise (France)	The emblematic animal of the park is the alpine ibex. Currently, about 2,000 representatives of this species live in the park.
T03	Parque nacional de Sierra Nevada (Spain)	The Sierra Nevada Mountains were formed by the collision of the Eurasian and African continental plates.
T04	Nationalpark Thy (Denmark)	There are shelters from World War II in the park.
T05	Nationalpark Sächsische Schweiz (Germany)	The sandstone located in the park attract climbing enthusiasts, but they must follow specific rules to protect the rocks.
T06	Parco nazionale del Circeo (Italy)	The park is inhabited by many species of birds, but very few mammals.



U01	Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	The wide hooves allow the moose to move through wetlands and snow without collapsing.
U02	Red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Female red deer form a herd led by one of them, males live in separate groups. Individuals of different sexes meet only during the autumn rut.
U03	Fallow deer	<i>Dama dama</i>	During the mating season, males fight for females. Males judge the strength of the opponent by the size of their antlers and do not initiate uneven battles.
U04	European bison	<i>Bison bonasus</i>	The history of legal protection of bison in Poland dates back to the reign of Sigismund I the Old and Sigismund II Augustus, who introduced a law punishing death for killing a bison.
U05	Antlers		The antlers lost by deer in spring are called sheds. More than three months pass from the moment of shedding the antlers to the end of new growth. The growth rate is very fast, and in some deer species, the daily growth ratio can be 1.5 cm.
U06	A deer in the rut		The roar of a deer can be heard most often in the early morning or late evening. Its voice is often confused with the roar of a bear.



W01	Aurochs	<i>Bos primigenius</i>	Aurochs were often depicted in cave painting. Images of aurochs were found, among others, in Lascaux.
W02	Great bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Bustard mating is spectacular. The male stands ruffled up and curls its tail feathers, so it resembles a feathery ball.
W03	Tarpan	<i>Equus gmelini</i>	The word "tarpan" comes from Turkic languages and means "wild horse".
W04	Sea holly	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea holly roots can be up to 4 m long, allowing it to reach groundwater. This trait allows it to live in dunes.
W05	Migrating larvae		Migrating larvae is a creeping structure formed by the larvae of the <i>Sciara militaris</i> fly. The cause of this migration is still not fully understood. One hypothesis is that wandering larvae are looking for a better place to live.
W06	Fern flower		The fern reproduces by spores, which means it does not produce flowers. Before the reproduction of ferns had been thoroughly investigated, many legends arose around the existence of the alleged fern flower. It was supposed to bloom once a year, during the summer solstice, on the so-called Kupala Night.



X01	Eurasian skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	The skylark most often sits on the ground, hiding in the grass. It rarely climbs posts and other tall objects. However, it hardly happens that a lark begins to sing while on the ground, for this purpose it flies up.
X02	White stork	<i>Ciconia Ciconia</i>	Storks expand their nests, the size of which can help determine the age of the stork. The weight of a stork's nest may exceed a ton.
X03	Wood anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood anemone blooms very early – even before the forests turn green. The flowers close in the evening and in cloudy weather.
X04	Goat willow (inflorescences)	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Willow inflorescences, called catkins, appear on the plant in spring before the leaves. Male and female flowers appear on separate trees and can be distinguished by color: male flowers are gray, becoming yellow with pollen over time. The female flowers are green.
X05	V-formation		Birds use less energy when flying in V-formation, as this creates a favorable draft of air. The first specimen in the pattern does not have any additional support, so the birds often swap positions.
X06	Swing on a tree branch		Spreading branches of old trees provide the perfect place to hang swings, hammocks, rocking tires and ropes for climbing. However, you always need to make sure that the branch is strong enough.



Y01	European mistletoe	<i>Viscum album</i>	Mistletoe is a semi-parasite as it has the ability to photosynthesize, but its presence can still cause significant damage to trees.
Y02	English holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	The red fruits of the English holly stay on the plant throughout the winter, which is why the holly is often used in holiday decorations. Holly fruits are poisonous.
Y03	Reindeer	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	Reindeers are the only deer in which antlers are found not only in males but also in females.
Y04	Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	In some European countries the custom of decorating the Christmas tree was initially accepted only in cities. For a long time, a folk ornament dominated the village. It was a cut pine, spruce or fir branch hung from the ceiling. There were also decorations on it, which were then transferred to the Christmas tree.
Y05	Comet		Comets are bodies made of ice and rock that orbit the sun. This journey may take several, to several thousand, years.
Y06	Gift		In ancient Rome, Saturnalia was celebrated during the winter solstice, during which gifts were presented. It is possible that the tradition of Christmas gifts has its origins in this custom.



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